

meeting of Congress—the currency being neither increased or diminished. Though, inasmuch as it legalizes the \$20,000,000 of reserves Secretary Richardson, without releasing and puts into circulation \$20,000,000 of reserves, which heretofore were not in circulation, it is undoubtedly a measure of inflation. Yet, on March 1869, Congress resolved that “the United States solemnly pledges its faith to take provision at the earliest practicable period for the payment of the United States notes in coin.” And the above act of inflation is all that has been done to keep the faith pledged. President Grant, too, in his veto message and his Jones memoranda, pledged himself to sign no bill that did not provide for the resumption of specie payments, yet he approved this last measure. If this record does not show a most lamentable disqualification on the part of the dominant party, including their President and their Congress, to deal with questions of practical politics in a statesmanlike manner, we cannot see what it does show.

What else could we expect from a statesmanship which seeks to make the negro the equal social of the white man? We copied last week a brief statement to the effect that the Postoffice Department was arranging for the extension of our mail facilities. We sincerely hope this is true. If ever there was a people needing the protection of a “paternal government” the people of Prince George’s, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary’s counties need that protection at this time in the matter of mail facilities. The importance of this matter is of great interest in these four counties is so great that we need no excuse for speaking again of the subject and calling the attention of the authorities thereto. The people of the entire section named receive their mail now at a much later hour than they did forty years ago, in the old days of the stage coach. It is simply an outrage that the interests of so vast an area of territory and of so many people, living but within a few hours of easy access to the National Capital, should be subjected to the whim and caprices of a railroad superintendent, who, knowing everything which in his own opinion is worth knowing, confessedly knows nothing and wants to know as little about our people as they care to know about men of his calibre. Certainly there must be power somewhere to prevent the entire business interests of communities from being so seriously injured as ours have been in this matter of the mails. For very many years before the war we received the Baltimore mail by 11 o’clock, A. M. Now it arrives at 8 P. M. Nor is this all of the evil. The city mail is closed early in the morning of the day we receive it, and the night before for letters, and nothing of that day, except the morning papers, can be brought by it either from Baltimore or Washington. If these mails were kept open until four o’clock, P. M., of the day on which they arrive here, that would be something at all events. But no! We cannot even get letters of that day or the evening papers, though there is an abundance of time for both and no earthly reason why we should not that we know or can imagine of. Our letters for Baltimore or Washington must be mailed in the evening before eight o’clock and leave next morning at 6.30, and yet do not reach correspondents in Baltimore until 3 P. M.—It is absurd to say that this is necessary, or that there is no power in the Federal Government to protect its citizens from such outrages on the part of mail carriers as we have been subjected by the B. & P. R. Co. It is a disgrace to the Government and a reproach to the Postoffice Department that citizens should have been compelled to submit to this utter disregard of their rights for so long. And we sincerely hope that this great wrong is about to be remedied. When the B. & P. R. Co. commenced the carrying of the mail their trains left the cities in the morning, thereby delivering the mails, though later than we had been receiving before, yet in time to be satisfactory. After awhile this morning train was taken off and the mail sent as now. The department at Washington was written to on the subject, and one of the Solons, who gives the country the benefit of his valuable time, wrote back that the department had no power to regulate the running of the trains. Of course nobody asked or expected that. But we did expect, and we do expect, and we have a right to expect, and we shall continue to expect, that the department will regulate the carriage and delivery of the public mails so as to suit the public convenience, and not the fancy of railroad officials.

It seems to us that the department might at least restore our mails by way of Glymont and put us back where we were before. If the railroad company will not oblige itself to give us a morning mail, the department might send the mail for this and St. Mary’s county by way of Leonardtown, thereby enabling our friends of Leonardtown to receive their mail by four or five P. M. of same day. At all events we sincerely hope that the successor of Mr. Well, who distinguished himself in an energetic and progressive discharge of his duties, will not suffer the outrageous condition of affairs to remain. Please, Mr. Post Master, give our mail if it has to be sent in one way. A wheel-barrow or a dog could deliver it sooner than we now do. B. & P. R. Co., Mr. Post

Master General, give us a morning’s mail and we will pray for you on its arrival each day, and “generations unborn shall rise up and call thee blessed.”

**Significant.**  
On Friday night before the adjournment of Congress, old Ben. Butler made one of his characteristic speeches in the House in defence of the moiety system, the Sanborn and Jayne contracts, and his own connection therewith. “In the course of this remarkable speech, in pitching into the Committee of Ways and Means, in allusion to the remark of Mr. Foster, (Rep.), that he, Butler, ought to be investigated, he made this significant admission. He said: “I look forward to the time when the majority of this House will be opposed to me in politics and then I ask them to investigate every act of mine and publish it to the country. I invoke the investigation of a gentlemanly opposition and not of a malignant personal spleen egged on by political rivalry.” As old Ben. is known to be a pretty good political weathercock, this admission of his, that he expects soon to see a Democratic majority control the House, may be taken as a sure evidence of what quarter the popular breeze is coming from.

By the way, on this occasion, the redoubtable hero of New Orleans, having turned the whole House into a bear garden, got decidedly the worst of it. He produced a letter said to have been found on the streets of Brooklyn, and written by Mr. Foster, wherein Mr. F. says: “I want to get a rap at old cock-eye.” Mr. Foster replied, that when he got into this controversy with old Ben. he expected his letters to be stolen, and had written them on purpose. “Old cock-eye” seemed really hurt, either at the reply or at the eulogium of Mr. F. in this preparing letters for him to steal. But the unkindest cut of all was given by the same Mr. Foster, after the peroration of Benjamin, who said that after the asperities and rivalries had passed away his countrymen would say of him, “He was a man whose virtues overbalanced his faults, who loved his country, his kind, justice and nobleness.” Mr. Foster—“Let us pray.” Amidst shouts of laughter the irrepressible Ben. was for the second time in his life metaphorically flogged. We do not recollect having noticed the name of Mr. Foster among the debaters before this, but in the speech which followed he certainly got more than one “rap at old cock-eye.” At all events he knew whom he was dealing with when he wrote his letters expecting them to be stolen. Evidently he is a cute one.

**Free Douglas on the Civil Rights Bill.**  
Fred Douglas came out the other day in a furious article against the Republicans, especially those from the South, who voted against the passage of the Civil Rights bill. In the course of this article he says: “By the treachery of Republican members of Congress, elected in large part by colored votes, the negro is continued an outlaw. Fortunately the negro has the ballot. He owes it to himself to use that ballot in punishing the treachery of the men whose treason to professed principles leaves him a victim to negro hate. Every ballot that shall be cast by colored men for the so-called Republicans whom on Saturday night last voted against the Civil Rights bill will be regarded as so many endorsements of their treason. Our people are not the cowards to kiss the hand that smites them. They must not be led into the support of pretended friends by sophistry nor by intimidation. Defeat every pretended Republican who voted against the Civil Rights bill.” In this Fred Douglas sounds the key note of the next campaign. We suppose the colored men will follow his lead and vote for no man who is not pledged to the support of the Civil Rights bill. If this is so, it will be better for both sides. It will abolish these so-called Independents and played-out Reformers, and all that class, who seek “to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.” The colored men will then know who is willing to go “the whole hog” for them, and the white people will also know who is in favor of mixed schools and otherwise dragging the white man down to the plane of the negro. Insist upon your platform, black men, and let there be no dodging, but an open field and a fair fight! Come, gentlemen, aspirants and office-holders, who expect to “run with the machine,” “face the music,” and give us a fair and square answer. Are you in favor of negro equality as proposed by the Civil Rights bill?

On the 14th of July a vote will be taken in the counties of Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne’s and Dorchester, on the question of Local Option. The contest which was actively opened some weeks ago, is very animated, and the grounds of objection are fought over inch by inch. The latest objection raised by the anti-prohibitionists was the illegality of the election without a registration, the constitution requiring a registration to be made prior to each election. Attorney General Syester, however, has come to the relief of the Local Optionists, and says that no registration is required. On Wednesday of last week Samuel W. McDonald was indicted for the murder of Berry Amos, in the affair at the Sherwood House in Baltimore city, on the night of 22d ult. Wm. Clark and Henry Golibart have been indicted also as accessories to the murder. These parties were arraigned in the City Criminal Court on Friday last, and pleaded not guilty. They were remanded to jail and the cases continued until October term.

**His Superfluous Excellency.**  
During the debates in the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, it is reported that Benjamin Franklin ironically suggested that the Vice President should be entitled “His Superfluous Excellency,” and with our recent experience we think the sage Pennsylvanian showed great forethought in his sarcasm. Certainly Mr. Henry Wilson, the present incumbent of that office, could be justly so termed. He does not even pretend to preside over the Senate, but leaves that to be done by Senator Carpenter, who was elected President pro tem. And the only thing we are aware of that His Superfluous Excellency does, in the way of earning his \$10,000 per annum, is to draw the same. And this he does quarterly with masterly regularity.

Now, as Congress has a superfluous territory on its hands, in the shape of the District of Columbia, and for which government of some sort must be furnished, it is suggested by the Milwaukee Sentinel that the Vice President be made Governor ex officio of the District. Thus this superfluous territory would be governed by His Superfluous Excellency, who would be kept tolerably well employed in earning his salary, besides being convenient in case anything should happen in the family at the White House.

**Newspaper Enterprise.**  
We have received the first copy of the “Maryland Independent,” a newspaper published in this town on every Wednesday. In its salutatory, which is very graceful both in language and tone, it announces that it will be “primarily and principally devoted to the material promotion of our people by assisting to bring more prominently to public view the splendid advantages with which beneficent nature has so richly dowered this peninsula of country.” It will also be devoted to the educational interests of all by the “impartial dissemination of knowledge among all classes of our citizens.” In politics, whilst not neutral, it professes “to be independent.” We congratulate our friends upon the neat appearance of their paper, and the admirable selections of news and other reading matter, in this their first number, and if they keep up to the standard they have thus erected we are sure their paper will always be a welcome visitor to our people. It is issued by John S. Button & Co. We know Mr. Button well, as he is several years our assistant. He is an accomplished typist and a man of industry, who will leave no effort unpared to deserve success. We do not know who the “Company” is, but presume it is good, as friend Button has in the past given repeated evidence of his fitness for good company—that of the ladies. We congratulate our citizens upon this evidence of enterprise and progress amongst us, and sincerely hope it may be the harbinger of an extended prosperity to all. For ourselves, believing “that competition is the life of trade,” we welcome our neighbor, and are happy to have it to divide the labors and responsibilities of the position we have so long occupied.

**The Marlboro’ Gazette.**  
The “Gazette,” which enters this week upon its 39th year, comes to us enlarged to the extent of one column on each page and otherwise much improved. It is decorated with a wonderfully-made new head, which friend Wilson undertakes to explain to us and which we should not have understood without his aid, and cannot say we comprehend with it, except that it has all sorts of go a head emblems in it. The “Gazette,” while the oldest journal in Southern Maryland, is edited by the young man in that section. Its columns, plethoric with advertisements, show unmistakably the appreciation in which it is held.

**St. John’s College.**  
The commencement exercises of this institution began on Sunday last by the delivery of the Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. T. U. Dudley, Jr. Monday was devoted to the Class-Day exercises of the Senior Class. Tuesday Rev. Dr. C. K. Nelson addressed the literary Societies. The commencement proper took place on Wednesday. The following are the names of the graduating class: O. B. Batten, of Baltimore; F. W. Brune, Jr., of Baltimore; S. W. Greenway, of Baltimore; J. W. Griffin, of Elizabeth City, N. C.; A. D. Johnston, of Waverly, Baltimore county; J. M. Munroe, of Annapolis; K. S. Nelson, of Culpeper, Va.; Blanchard Randall, of Annapolis; John K. Randall, of Annapolis; J. R. Wilmer, of Charles county, Md.; W. Sidney Wilson, Snow Hill, Md. We are glad to learn that the College is in a prosperous condition, the number of students being about the same as last year.

**Death Warrants.**  
Governor Groome on Saturday issued his warrant for the execution of Ernest Smith, colored, convicted of rape in the Circuit Court for Talbot County at the May term, 1874 and sentenced by the Court to be hanged. The warrant fixes Friday, the 7th of August next, as the time of the execution.

**LOCAL MATTERS.**  
Information under this head is requested. The shape in which it comes is of no consequence—the gist of the matter being all that is required.

**The Country Press.**  
Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents of New York—the very best authority on the subject of advertising—in their American Newspaper Reporter, say: “Advertisers of experience state that, to the best of their belief, it pays large dealers better to advertise steadily in country papers first. Local advertising gives an article or a firm local endorsement, for people read and believe their own papers, and trade thus works from the outskirts to the centre. People thousands of miles away from the advertiser, see his notice, and are led to inquire of their own merchant for the commodity thus announced, and inquiry is the straight precursor to introduction. Of course, when a name is once made, a person, or house, can advertise as they like without going amiss. The conclusions to be drawn from this point would seem to be: First, begin advertising with the country press and work toward the cities, taking care to cover the ground as you go thoroughly; and, secondly, avoid ‘fits and starts.’ Steadiness and perseverance always win, even if they go so far as to develop into something like obstinacy. The plodding toise of the fable overbore the nimble hare, and so you, by patiently adhering to your advertisement, no matter how small it may be, in the end, show in advance of him who fills a column with his announcements as a single splurge, and is not heard of again for a twelvemonth. This at least is the gratuitous testimony of men who say that they would have done better had they known as much themselves in the beginning.”

**Persons sending us matter for publication should not fail to let their proper names accompany their communications. This we exact simply as a guarantee of good faith.**  
We issue the third supplement this week containing the conclusion of the general Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature. The delay in its publication has been unavoidable.  
**Concert and Festival.**  
We mentioned last week that the ladies of the congregation of Christ Church, Port Tobacco, were making arrangements for a Festival and Concert. The affair will take place at the Court House on Wednesday evening, July 15th. For particulars, see advertisement in this paper.  
**Appointment of Registrars.**  
A letter from Annapolis states that the Governor has appointed the following Officers of Registration for Charles county to fill vacancies—T. A. Smith, for the third district, vice Geo. W. Carpenter, resigned; Washington Page, for the fifth district, vice H. R. Scott, deceased.  
**County Commissioners.**  
The Commissioners last week signed the annual levy which amounts to \$123.5-16 in the hundred dollars, which is an increase of 3-16 of a cent in the State tax and of three cents in the County tax, over the levy of last year.  
Through the Independent, the Commissioners advertise for proposals for 4,000 dog tags. Proposals to be submitted at the meeting of the Board on the 28th inst. The tags to be two inches long, two inches wide at the bottom and one inch wide at the top, with official half inch long near the top. So, bidders, take notice.  
**Fourth of July.**  
To-morrow is the Fourth of July, a day which formerly in this community was made the occasion of much patriotic outpouring—liquid and oratorical, but which now is scarce noticed. We do not believe that this is because of a want of sincere patriotism on the part of our people, but because those who have ridden into place and power on this hobby have shown, most disgustingly, that old Johnson was right when he defined patriotism as “the last refuge of a scoundrel.” When the August stables shall have been cleaned, we expect to see a return to our former practices, and to indulge in libations “to the day we celebrate.”  
**Drought.**  
Our county is suffering now from a severe drought, there having been no rain to do much good for several weeks. Under the influence of the hot sun vegetation is beginning to wilt and pastures to burn up. The oat crop will consequently be short. Corn, thus far, does not seem to have been injured but is holding on very well. Very little tobacco has been planted, there having been but one very brief season suitable. During the past few days we have had several delusive indications of rain ending in nothing, except apparently making the sun fiercer in its tropical heat. We hope the Grangers will put all their chaplains to praying for the much desired moisture without further delay.  
**Point Lookout.**  
This watering place is in full blast this year and we see by the Baltimore papers that the 6th Regiment, Col. Clarence Peters, will go into camp there for a week on the morning of the 4th July. It is expected that the encampment will attract a large crowd. Here is a good opportunity for our people who desire to take a few days frolic and recreation. By taking either the Georgetown or Express they will be landed at the wharf, and after a day or two of refreshing surf-bathing, can return in the same way, with renewed strength to encounter the heat and trials of the summer.  
**Mount Misery Road.**  
Now that the County Commissioners are relieved of the pressure of making appointments and passing accounts against the county, we hope they will find time to turn their serious attention to that *bleu noir*, Mount Misery, as it is very appropriately termed. Certainly something ought to be done to improve and render safe the road between the county seat and the railroad. We were in hopes that the Board had intended to put this road in a first class condition. When the spring first

opened they put on the bill that distinguished topographical engineer, Mr. Christopher Columbus Blair, with his corps of able assistants, and we expected soon to see the hill melt before their scientific strokes into gentle grades that would scarcely reduce to a walk the trotting stock of our “young bloods.” But alas for human expectations! Mr. Blair’s eminent services were needed elsewhere, and after a week or ten days’ work he was sent away. Whilst at work there he hauled gravel enough to fill up entirely the drain on one side of the road, so that hereafter the water will be obliged to run down the middle, thus ingeniously, by the aid of nature, laying the dust in the bed of the road. Mr. Blair doubtless thought that as the capacious orifice in his intellectual cistern was intended to be filled by “de hoc cake,” so this drain should be filled by dirt and gravel hauled from above. After accomplishing this masterly piece of civil engineering and leaving a broken-down cart as a monument, to mark the scene of his triumph, like the Arabs of the desert, “he silently folded his tent and stole away,” and we have lost scent of him.  
**Wife Whipping.**  
The warm gush of the Sabbath sunlight was made vocal with the piteous outcries of a poor woman who was receiving, at the hands of a brutal husband, a castigation which a retributive justice ought to administer to him with interest. This occurred last Sunday in the *creme de la creme* of the colored society of our town.—The liege lord and master is a well known politician, statesman and orator, who for his valuable services in the political arena, has been elevated by the County Commissioners into an office, which heretofore a white man was thought good enough to fill. The wife, who was thus made the victim of cruelty, is well known to us and the whole community as one of the most industrious, useful and worthy members of her race, and we doubt whether during “the barbarous days of slavery” she ever received at the hands of her owners a punishment of any sort.—The outcries called some of our citizens to the spot, who speedily stopped the Sabbath saturnalia. This interference was resented by our Radical leader and office-holder, because he thought it an impertinent intermeddling with his civil rights, which was guaranteed him by “appropriate legislation.” We are glad to say for common humanity’s sake, that this is an unusual thing in our quiet and peaceable community, and will not be tolerated in white or black. Such occurrences are always very shocking to us, for we believe that “he who lays his hand on woman in anger save kindness, is one whom it were gross flattery to term a coward.” We hope not to be called on again to chronicle so unenviable an exercise of civil rights. Our English cousins have lately been much exercised over the great brutality of the lower classes as developed in the increased frequency of similar cases. Much difficulty is found in punishing the “lords of creation” who think they have a right to wallop their better-halves whenever they feel like it, from the fact that the wives obstinately refuse to testify against their husbands. An instance is related of a wife who had her nose bitten off by her husband. When called into the witness box she testified she had “bitten it off herself,” and of course the husband escaped. These fellows ought to be tried before a magistrate like Baltimore city once had in the person of Judge Stump. When he presided in the Criminal Court there a man was put at the bar charged with this same offense—whipping his wife.—His counsel professed to be ready for trial, but the State’s witness—the wife—was not present. The State’s Attorney asked for a postponement, which the counsel on the other side resisted; and afterwards squabbling the matter was left to the Court to decide. That venerable functionary sat back and was seen to be muttering something which was unintelligible to everybody else. At last he leaned over towards the Clerk and said aloud in his peculiar jerky manner, “Guilty—six months and costs.” The counsel for defense jumped up and asked the Court whom he was trying. “Prisoner at the bar, of course, who else can I try.” The counsel very earnestly remonstrated and reminded the Court that the State had produced not a particle of testimony on which the Court could convict his client. But the Court was not to be moved by any such special pleading, and replied—“Court don’t want no testimony; Court tries this man on view; Court looks at him and sees he is just one them-sort-men what whips his wife and then tells her if she comes here to swear against him he’ll beat her again. Court finds him guilty and sends him to jail for six months and to pay costs; and Court don’t want to hear no more ‘bout it.’” Now if a few of these wife-whipping men were tried “on view” and convicted, as doubtless this Baltimore chap properly was, our word for it the business would soon be broken up, and there would be no occasion for adopting the suggestion of Col. Egerton Leigh, as proposed by him to the English Parliament—that in cases of this sort the cat-o-nine-tails should be used and the beater beat.

**From Beantown Station.**  
CAPT. WELLS—I have thought that perhaps you would like to know what is going on at this place. Well, we had quite an interesting law suit here on Monday week before Judge Wilkerson; the case was against some parties for taking and carrying off a goat belonging to Geo. F. Bealle. The Judge held the parties to bail for their appearance at Court. So I suppose you will have a chance to hear all about it. To make the occasion more interesting, some of the sporting boys got up a race. Only two horses were entered, Capt. S. F. Gardiner’s colt, Fleetwood, and George F. Bealle’s horse, Sobersides.—Gardiner’s horse won the race easily, making the best time recorded on this course, and distancing Bealle’s horse. More anon. June 27th, 1874. G. M.

**The Grange.**  
We republish the list of officers of the Agrícola Grange, organized in Pomonkey on the 27th of May, on account of an omission in the list we inserted last week.  
Master—Thomas R. Halley.  
Overser—R. W. Bryan.  
Lecturer—W. E. W. Rowe.  
Chaplain—B. W. B. McPherson.  
Steward—H. M. Thomas.  
A. Steward—R. A. Chapman.  
Treasurer—B. D. Tubman.  
Secretary—A. W. Thomas.  
Gate Keeper—E. H. Brawner.  
Ceres—Mrs. J. S. Warren.  
Pomona—Mrs. R. K. Compton.  
Flora—Mrs. B. D. Tubman.  
Lady A. Steward—Miss M. A. Cox.  
The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at the Maryland Institute on the 15th of July.  
Hon. D. W. Voorhees is spoken of as a candidate for Congress in his old Indiana district.  
After the first of January, 1875, the postage on daily or weekly papers will be two cents per pound, prepaid in all cases. Weekly papers are to pass free, however, in the counties in which they are published.  
The infatuated Grand Duke Nicholas, who stole his mother’s jewels and gave them to an abandoned American adventurer, has been sentenced by his uncle, the Czar of Russia, to banishment for life to the Caucasus. This is certainly a very severe punishment.  
The Citizens’ Bank of Annapolis opened for business last week. The following are its officers: President, Wm. H. Tuck; Cashier, J. Harris Forbes; Bookkeeper, Ernest Clayton; Directors, James Andrews, William H. Gorman, Wm. H. Tuck, Levin Woolford and Michael Bannon.  
Three hundred and seventy-five female clerks were discharged from the Treasury Department on Tuesday last, and it is said that about three hundred more are to share the same fate. They are poor working girls whose services the government no longer need. Upon being discharged fourteen of them fainted.  
The resignation of Postmaster General Creswell was unexpected, and took many by surprise. Mr. Creswell’s action as head of the Postoffice Department has been very much criticised, and imputations of misconduct have been freely made upon him. He has, however, been vindicated by the committees of Congress which have inquired into the matters complained of, and it is now generally believed that he feels that now is a proper time for him to carry out an intention which he has had for some time, to give up a position the honor of which does not compensate for the labor and vexation attached to it.—The vacant position has been tendered to Mr. Eugene Hale, of Maine, son-in-law of Senator Chandler, who, it is understood, will accept.

**Letter from Annapolis.**  
Correspondence of The Times.  
ST. JOHN’S COLLEGE, Annapolis, Md., June 27th, 1874.  
MR. EDITOR: The exercises attended upon Commencement were opened last evening with the Reunion Banquet of the Philokolon Society. The banquet was prepared by Messrs. W. H. Gorman & Co., of the Maryland Hotel. It was held at the hotel, and was attended by all the active members of the Society and by many of the executive members. In motion of Mr. E. M. Johnson, of Elkton, Md., Mr. J. S. Wirt, of the Baltimore Bar, one of the most well known of the ex-active members, was called to the chair. On taking the chair, Mr. Wirt made a well-timed and happy speech. He expressed his gratification at the prosperity of the Society, and encouraged the members to persevere in their efforts to build up the College. He reviewed the history of the Society, and concluded by expressing the hope that the present Reunion would be followed by others as the years rolled on, and hoped that by means of them, the bonds of fellowship contracted by the members within the limits of the old society hall, might, after being loosened by the stern struggles of everyday life, be once more united and knit closer and closer together.  
After the viands had been discussed, toasts and responses became the order of the evening; many toasts were proposed and responded to by Messrs. P. H. Tuck, G. W. Munroe, of Annapolis, C. K. Nelson, K. S. Nelson, of Culpeper, Va., Greenway, Lawrence, of Baltimore, H. B. Wirt, of Elkton, J. M. Carlisle, of Washington, H. W. Archer, of Blair, Harford Co., A. G. Harley, of Centerville, Md., J. T. Thompson, of Oakland, Howard Co.  
The festivities were prolonged until twelve P. M., and everybody went away very well pleased with the proceedings of the evening. This was only an experiment and succeeded as well as could be expected.  
It is the wish of the members to hold a Reunion every year; all who have ever been members of the Society are cordially invited to attend the next. The Secretary, in conjunction with her able and prosperous rival, the Philomathean, is doing a noble work and is of no small assistance to the Faculty in their efforts to elevate the moral and intellectual status of the College; it numbers from its roll the names of many young men of promise throughout the State—many men of whom it is not idle to dream as the “Maryland line” of the future.  
“SAT’ CRIT”

**DIED.**  
On the 18th of June, 1874, MITCHELL, youngest son of Richard F. and VIOLETTA B. NELSON, aged 7 years.  
**CONCERT & FESTIVAL.**  
THE LADIES of Port Tobacco Parish intend holding a Concert at the Court House.  
On Wednesday, the 16th of July, in aid of the fund for the repair of Christ Church, Port Tobacco. A party of gentlemen from Washington have kindly volunteered their services, and we promise a real treat to the lovers of good music.  
The doors will be open at 8.30 P. M. Admission 50 cts.—Children half price.  
A substantial SUPPER will be provided at 7 o’clock, and at the Concert 10c—Cakes and other refreshments.  
The public is respectfully invited to attend. je 3-21

**NOTICE.**  
THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF CHARLOTTE HALL, will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 8th and 9th inst. The EXHIBITION on the 10th, July 3, 1874. 11